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# THE DIAL

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## CONTENTS.

THE MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND. <i>Martin Wright</i>	
<i>Sampson</i> . . . . .	9
RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN SOCIOLOGY. <i>John</i>	
<i>Bascom</i> . . . . .	12
PERRY'S HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE.	
<i>Martin L. D'Ooge</i> . . . . .	15
HANNIBAL AND HIS ART OF WAR. <i>Charles</i>	
<i>Wallace French</i> . . . . .	16
RECENT STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY AND PHI-	
LOSOPHY. <i>Joseph Jastrow</i> . . . . .	18
ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM. <i>Charles H. Cooper</i> . .	20
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	21
Merivale's and Marzials Life of Thackeray.—Cooke's	
Browning Guide-Book.—Spalding's Education and	
the Higher Life.—Helen Campbell's Anne Bradstreet	
and Her Times.—Sainte-Beuve's Portraits of Men.—	
Thwaites's The Story of Wisconsin.—McCarthy's Life	
of Sir Robert Peel.—Knight's Essays in Philosophy.	
—Belton's Literary Manual of Foreign Quotations.	
—Saint-Amand's Marie Louise and the Invasion of	
1814.—Talks with Athenian Youths.—Wells's and	
Codman's The Question of Ships.	
NOTES . . . . .	25
TOPICS IN MAY PERIODICALS . . . . .	25
BOOKS OF THE MONTH . . . . .	26

## THE MEMOIRS OF TALLEYRAND.\*

A Frenchman would probably say that it was highly characteristic of us of the "*fin de siècle*" that we turn so readily from one literary sensation to another. At any rate, after being deluged with accounts innumerable of Stanley, the pigmies, and "darkest Africa," it is with a sense of relief that we turn to Talleyrand, crowned heads, and the "sunny land of France"; from the devious ways of the jungle, to the intricate complications of diplomacy. In each case the story is told by the man who was master of the situation; but we are certainly not to blame if we find the doings of the makers of history more interesting than tropical explorations, the accounts of which are after all, perhaps, more curious than valuable. In the Memoirs of Talleyrand, the tre-

\* MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE DE TALLEYRAND. Edited, with a Preface and Notes, by the Duc de Broglie. Translated by Raphaël Ledos de Beaufort. With an Introduction by the Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Vols. I. and II. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

mendous historical drama of our times is analysed for us by one who was sometimes the actor of an important role, sometimes the stage-manager, and sometimes the privileged and critical looker-on from behind the scenes.

People who expect to find in these Memoirs a French counterpart of the memoirs of Lord Houghton, will be disappointed: the book is not a collection of fascinating anecdotes and brilliant sayings. Equally disappointed will those persons be who are looking forward to the work as a French counterpart of Scott's Journal: for Talleyrand does not intentionally or unconsciously paint his own portrait; he paints a series of historical pictures, a record of his times. Undoubtedly his own portrait is contained within, but one must seek for it. In short, the book is a solid contribution to history, not a personal narrative with Talleyrand as central figure, not an encyclopædia of the wit of the French *salons*. Talleyrand's own words give the idea of the work:

"When I began these memoirs, I fully made up my mind, rightly or wrongly, to disclose frankly my opinion on all that which, either as an act of administration or as a settled project, engaged my attention or that of the public for any length of time."

It is Talleyrand the historian, not Talleyrand the autobiographer, who speaks. He tells of himself, for he is part of the history of his time; but it is not Æneas's tale of Troy. "A great part of which I was," is a truth he leaves unsaid as self-evident.

"No literature," says Sainte-Beuve, "is richer in memoirs than French literature." Sainte-Beuve does not use "rich" as a mere synonym of abundant, as the pages of Talleyrand may prove. That they are rich in value is unnecessary to say when we consider the scope of Talleyrand's life and his ability to read men. In the first two volumes, which lie before us, we are given the essential features of the diplomatic history of France from the "Years Preceding the Revolution," to the end of the Vienna Congress in 1815. Talleyrand's place in the epochs he describes is unique. A few facts concerning his early life are told in the first chapter. They may be summed up briefly.

He was born in 1754, of noble family. "Parental care had not yet come into fashion," and his bringing-up was entrusted to his great-grandmother, and not for a single week in his

life did he "enjoy the sweetness of being under his father's roof." When still a boy, he was told that he was destined for the Church; and although the idea was always repugnant to him, he studied theology, and was ordained. The young man had birth and wit, so he was well received by the best society; he was ambitious, he had tact and energy which he employed to good purpose, so he soon began to represent the clergy in public affairs. When he became a deputy of the second order (the clergy) to the States-General, it was not merely the interests of the Church that he kept in mind. His position was a stepping-stone. As far as his political activity was concerned, the Church was a means, not an end. He wanted power, and he got it; he always insisted that he loved France above all; and his political theory may be gathered here:

"What madness to pretend to govern the world with abstract ideas, with analyses, with incomplete notions of order and equality, and with purely a metaphysical morality! We have seen the sad results of such idle fancies."

It is not difficult to foresee here the man who could say when he thwarted one of Napoleon's pet projects that he did it not only for the good of France, but for the good of Napoleon too. This takes us beyond the record of Talleyrand's youth, and brings us to the pages where he has ceased to speak of purely personal matters.

His analysis of the causes, beginning, and effects of the French Revolution shows us the historian. There were but two ways of preventing the outbreak, he insists, after Necker determined to summon the States-General. One way was to limit the number of deputies in each Estate, and then so to restrict the right of election that only the most important in rank and wealth could be chosen. This would have given the first two Estates (the nobility and the clergy) power over the Third Estate (the people—or according to Abbé Siéyès, the *nation*). The other method was to create "a peerage composed of members of the episcopacy and of heads of noble families of the oldest nobility, greatest wealth and lustre, and limit the election to the third order, which would have formed a separate assembly."

But Necker did not adopt either of these plans; he made the fatal mistake of allowing the Third Estate to outnumber the other two put together. Talleyrand was a deputy of the clergy, and believed that the States-General

should be dissolved, and then re-convoked according to one or the other of the plans just mentioned. He told this opinion to the Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X.), but his advice "was thought too risky; it was an act of force, and there was no one about the King to wield force." Then the Third Estate organized itself as a National Assembly, the Bastille was destroyed, and the Emigration began. Talleyrand condemns, most severely and at length, this emigration, although he does not attach blame to the *émigrés* themselves. Then the time came when it was necessary for him, too, to become, not exactly an *émigré*, but a political exile. He sought a scientific mission to England to disguise his real course; but it did not avail. He was compelled to leave England, and sailed for America. He stayed here thirty months, and then was permitted by the Convention to return to France.

Talleyrand's views on America have been so thoroughly discussed that it is unnecessary to do more than refer to them. His general views of the French Revolution may be seen here:

"The movement then taking place in France was the result of a passion, or rather of the errors of a passion, common to all men, vanity. In the majority of nations it exists only in a subordinate form, and only constitutes one shade of the national character, . . . while with the French . . . it rules in everything with an individual and collective energy which makes it capable of greatest excesses. In the French Revolution, this passion did not figure alone; it awakened others which it called to its assistance, but these remained subordinate; they took its color and spirit, acted in accordance with it and to further its ends. It so far gave the impulse to and directed the movement of the French Revolution, that one may really say this great event was born of vanity."

Talleyrand's portrait of the fifth Duc d'Orléans, Philip Egalité, is a masterpiece of caustic writing.

"I have thought that a picture of the life of the Duc d'Orléans would give the features and the color of the weak and transient reign of Louis XVI.; that it would set forth in a tangible manner the general laxity of public and private manners under that reign, as well as the degradation in the form of government and in the habits of the administration; that a work undertaken with this view would faithfully depict the character of an important period of French history. . . . As for the last outbreak [the Revolution] it has been but a frightful catastrophe. The Duc d'Orléans, who made himself conspicuous in it, only joined in it from his love of disorder, his contempt for decency, and his self-abandonment."

The development of the Duke's character, the position that he held among the men of his time, and the way in which his "immorality, extreme frivolity, want of reflection, and weak-

ness," showed themselves in whatever he undertook,—these things are the substance of fifty most interesting pages. The Duc d'Orléans, says Talleyrand in summing up his career, "was not either the principle, the object, or the motive of the Revolution. The impetuous tide carried him along with the others." The entire chapter is a most vigorous and masterly characterization of the prince who opposed his king, and who was cheered by the populace one day and ignored the next.

Talleyrand became Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Directory, and entered into long-continued relations with Napoleon. He easily reconciles this period of his life with his monarchial principles.

"The passing from oligarchy to hereditary monarchy could not be immediate. It was necessary to make a temporary sovereign who might become sovereign for life, and eventually hereditary monarch. . . . The question was not whether Bonaparte had the qualities most desirable in a monarch; he had unquestionably those which were indispensable to again accustom France to monarchical discipline, . . . and no one possessed those qualities in the same degree that he did."

Talleyrand's services to Napoleon are detailed simply. The Minister served the Consul and the Emperor, furthering those schemes that he approved of, openly or secretly trying to prevent the realization of the plans he deemed injurious. In the chapter on the Erfurt Interview, the characters of Napoleon, the Czar Alexander, Goethe, Talleyrand himself, are delineated with wonderful vividness. It is a most brilliant picture of a most brilliant event. Napoleon meets the Czar at Erfurt to arrange a new treaty; he takes with him the actors of the Comédie Française; crowned heads and eminent personages of France, Germany, and Russia fill the little town; there is a play every evening; reception follows reception; and under this dazzling outward gaiety there is perceptible the undercurrent of negotiations of continental importance that make some, and threaten more, changes in the map of Europe. In describing this, Talleyrand is at his very best. We are not only made to see the personages of importance, we have revealed to us the secret springs of their actions, and the different characters become almost as clear and real to us as the characters of Shakespeare. Napoleon's conversation with Goethe, the first talks with Talleyrand on the subject of the divorce, Talleyrand's own negotiations with the Czar, are things that stand out distinctly. Talleyrand rises, moreover, clearly to moral heights in his criticism on the princes and nobles as-

sembled at Erfurt. They all flattered Napoleon. "Petty princes only know how to crawl, and remain crawling till fortune comes to raise them. I did not see at Erfurt a single hand nobly stroking the lion's mane."

The interesting chapter (each chapter is above all things thoroughly interesting) on Spanish Affairs must be passed over. It is no small praise to say that we see the different events as from Madrid, so entirely does Talleyrand put himself into his subject.

The second volume begins by telling those events that led to the fall of the Empire. Talleyrand's analysis of Napoleon's political virtues and merits is by no means as brilliant as Taine's vivid picture. Still, this sentence is compact, even if it is rather tame:

"He was not able to enjoy prosperity with moderation, nor to bear misfortune with dignity, and it is because he lacked moral force, that he caused the ruin of Europe and of himself."

Contrast this with Taine's striking summary of Napoleon's career: "*Egoism served by genius.*" Half the volume is given up to the Vienna Congress, the proceedings of which are discussed in the correspondence between Talleyrand and Louis XVIII. This Congress gave Talleyrand a grand opportunity that he used with wonderful effect. Admitted to the Congress as the representative of an unsteady government, he left Vienna as the representative of a France rendered, by his exertions alone, a great power once more.

One cannot make an estimate of Talleyrand merely from these volumes. A man's own Memoirs are not sufficient to fix his historical character definitely; on the other hand, we must surely attach some value to his deliberate explanation of obscure phases of his career. If we see him changing masters, acting in concert with the party in power, whatever the party in power might be, we are to look deeper than the surface for an explanation. He affirms that he served France better in the way he did than he could have done had he followed other courses. Subject to authority, he had to repair the mistakes of others; in his later years when he had *carte blanche* he obtained his greatest successes, those that helped most the prosperity and glory of France.

The Memoirs are forcible and clear; the elegance lies in the ideas more than in the words. There is not a single break in the intellectual power of the work.

MARTIN WRIGHT SAMPSON.

## RECENT DISCUSSIONS IN SOCIOLOGY.\*

The first three volumes in our present group bear on Socialism, and are in answer, directly or indirectly, to that stirring question, How and how far ought society to be reconstructed? They embrace extreme and antagonistic opinions. Whatever may be the poison of one volume, its antidote is at hand in another. There is a popular opinion that wherever rattlesnakes are found, a plant which offers a specific for their bite is also present. A corresponding relation is quite likely to exist in the moral world. Ultra sentiments provoke ultra sentiments; and if we are not able, in clear thought, to find the golden mean, we are compelled to keep near it in action by the strife of conflicting forces. That the voice of the people is the voice of God, can hardly mean that the expressed opinions of men at any one moment conform to wisdom, but rather that the inertia of humanity, which makes it resistful of every erratic tendency, leaves it open only to those enduring energies in which constructive strength is found.

"A Plea for Liberty" is an inviting volume. It opens with an introduction by Herbert Spencer, entitled "From Freedom to Bondage." This is followed by twelve other discussions by as many different authors. The topics are presented in a clear, incisive, and practical way, and usually not in an extreme form. They have one object—the enforcement of a conservative temper in all civic changes; a sharp criticism of the socialistic tendencies so pronounced in public action. The citizen of a reserved and indolent moral habit will find them pleasant reading. One full of the spirit of social reform may be vexed by them, but ought also to be chastened and instructed by them. The logic of the work is predominantly, though not altogether, this: Civic action is difficult, dangerous, gives rise to many unexpected evils; we shall, therefore, do well to decline it. These essays do not, as a whole, give sufficient weight to the fact that

progress in society is an exceedingly critical and awkward thing to accomplish, and that many and just exceptions taken to its methods still fail to show that the movement, in spite of all failures, has not been greatly desirable. Grievous mistakes are often to be preferred to inactivity. There is a profound difference of opinion between the writers here represented and others of a more philanthropic temper as to the actual results of remedial legislation. We can commend the book as offering a clear, theoretical, and practical consideration of a wide array of questions and methods, all bearing on social and civic construction. Much as we may dissent from the exact conclusions, it behooves us to be familiar with the grounds on which they are reached. The topics considered are: The Impracticability of Socialism, The Limits of Liberty, Liberty for Labor, State Socialism in the Antipodes, The Discontent of the Working Classes, Investment, Free Education, The Housing of the Working Classes and of the Poor, The Evils of State Trading as illustrated by the Post Office, Free Libraries, The State and Electrical Distribution, The True Line of Deliverance.

"Socialism, New and Old," belongs to the "International Scientific Series." The first one hundred and fifty pages are occupied with an historical sketch of Socialism. Something more than another hundred pages are devoted to a candid and quiet consideration of the theory of Socialism; the remainder of the book discusses practical reforms which lie in the direction of Socialism, yet fall decisively short of it. The position of the author is that of one not adverse, in theory, to reformatory legislation, and willing that each measure should rest on its merits. The temper of the volume is midway between the one just noticed and the one that follows. The author, without yielding at once to all the claims of beneficent legislation, so thought, is willing to give it interested attention. The style of the book, without being specially animated, is clear and concise, and the thought sober and instructive.

The last of the three books in our group—"Fabian Essays in Socialism"—gives us much the same opportunity to become familiar with the methods of discussion prevalent with leading socialists as was afforded by the "Plea for Liberty" in connection with conservative opinion. We have here eight essays by seven leading "Social Democrats." The preface affirms that "Country readers may accept the book as a sample of the propaganda carried on by vol-

\* A PLEA FOR LIBERTY: An Argument against Socialism and Socialistic Legislation. Edited by Thomas Mackay. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SOCIALISM, NEW AND OLD. By William Graham, M.A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

FABIAN ESSAYS IN SOCIALISM. Edited by G. Bernard Shaw. London: Walter Scott.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH; or, The Economic Laws by which Wages and Profits are Determined. By Rufus Cope. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL ECONOMICS. With Criticisms on Current Theories. By George Gunton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.



unteer lecturers in the workmen's clubs and political associations of London." The topics discussed are: *The Economic, Historic, Industrial, and Moral Basis of Socialism; Property and Industry under Socialism; The Transition to Social Democracy; The Outlook.* The essays are closely related, and cover the subject. One is immediately impressed, in reading them, with the wide separation, the irreconcilable divergence, between the sentiments and arguments here current and those we were just now considering. When these essays aim to be practical, they touch the ground but lightly. The theoretical portions are often remote, the conclusions abrupt, and there is a general facility of movement not easily stumbled by difficulties. The essays show very little of that sense of oppression, that hopeless and irremediable friction, which the conservative mind finds so constantly in all progressive theories. On the other hand, these writers have a far more profound sense of the unendurable nature of present social conditions. They are animated by a wide and living sympathy with the wants of men, and have therefore a more just recognition of that inner momentum by which society, like a glacier, is to be pushed forward in spite of rigidity. In the contrast of the two series, one sees how very distinct is a sharp and clear survey of particulars from a comprehensive view of the entire social problem, and of the agencies by which it is to be solved. Keen perception is but local and fragmentary. If we cannot find the safe and practicable means of continuous growth, there comes the revolution with energies strong enough to break down all barriers. Our caution in excess ceases to be caution. Our unrestrained audacity sweeps us quite beyond the object of pursuit. There is no philosophy of society at once sound and safe which does not recognize both the inner laws of growth and their open modifiable character.

The two remaining volumes, though less directly touching the question of social reconstruction, are full of it. The most constant and ready defense against the facile theories of social change is found in the principles of Economics. The result is that these principles are assailed and defended in a great variety of ways. Political Economy, which was regarded a few years since as the most exact and well-established of the social sciences, has fallen with many into ill-repute. They deny principles which, in their application, are barricades thrown across the highways of progress. This

feeling has led to much confusion of thought. Economics and Sociology are constantly blended. The generalizations of Political Economy are reached by the separation of a few leading forces from all modifying conditions, and so tracing their results. Sociology restores the complex and variable circumstances under which these tendencies are found at work among men, and thereby brings to them many modifications. Our discussions in mechanics are theoretically sound, but our practical engineering under them has a thousand undetermined conditions to consider, due to the materials employed. We have to choose between two things: greatly limiting the forces under consideration, and so enabling ourselves to trace their results with some accuracy; or accepting the phenomena in their actual complexity, and so losing the power of anything like adequate statement.

"The Distribution of Wealth" is critical rather than constructive, discursive rather than systematic. The author has a vivid and playful fancy, with which he lightens the fatigue of protracted thought. "The discussion has not been conducted throughout in that subdued monotone regarded as best befitting a calm and impartial logic." Mr. Cope belongs to the progressive school in Economics.

"Political Economy is not a stationary science. It was not embalmed in the writings of Ricardo, Malthus, and Smith." (P. 7.)

"Science is simply the ascertained interpretation of facts. That interpretation may or may not be reduced to the form of an abstract generalization. But when it is so expressed, every fact must have a place in the theory; since a theory which runs counter to any fact, however plausible or recondite may seem the formula in which it is clothed, must be unsound. . . . Rules of political economy fitted to one condition of society, adapted to one day and age, may be wholly unsuited to other times and conditions." (P. 9.)

The outcome of economic forces is by no means necessarily fortunate.

"I believe that prevailing doctrines of economic science, although emanating from eminent writers who are both earnest and sincere, have been fashioned in harmony with the interests of the controlling classes. I do not believe that it is one of the essential requirements of civilization that the enduring products of the toil of millions of people, which represent the savings of labor from year to year, should be gathered and appropriated by a few. I do not believe that any man ever earned or was justly entitled to a fortune of millions. I do not believe in any law of inheritance whereby wealth without limit may be transmitted from generation to generation in uninterrupted succession. I believe in a policy which will tend to level down all those gross inequalities that spring from the accident of birth or chance opportunity. I believe in a free and fair

competition as essential to a healthy social and industrial life, and in guarding the rights of every man to the acquisitions of industry, enterprise, and skill." (P. 20.)

"As a class, the poor are powerless to extricate themselves from the condition made for them by agencies over which they have no control. They are a product of our industrial civilization. They are the victims of a fate from which they cannot escape. Paupers are the industrial correlatives of millionaires. . . . The problem is one of extreme difficulty, requiring time for solution. But when the theory that capital can do no wrong, and that all competition is legitimate, is abandoned, and the idea of promoting the welfare of the working-people takes control of legislation, the way will be opened; there will be light enough to mark the pathway to each advancing step." (P. 292.)

The author does not, however, except in a single instance, favor instant and violent remedies. The exception referred to is the proposal to reduce the rate of interest.

"My purpose in pointing out these limitations on profits is to lead the way to some avenue through which it may be practicable to reach excessive profits by means of effective legislative limitations, general in character, practical in operation, and free from the objections of a tendency to hinder production. The first measure that suggests itself as fully complying with these conditions is a low limit on the rate of interest." (P. 318.)

The earnest and strenuous temper which pervades the work is sufficiently indicated by the following passage:

"The Church must get its dead theology out of the way. It must cease to antagonize demonstrated truths; it must cease to magnify absurd dogmas and to belittle ethics. While it has in a measure ranged itself in line with modern thought, it is not yet in a position to do the work that belongs to it to do. The sooner the ministry in general are awakened to a clear perception of the true condition of affairs the better it will be for the Church, considered merely as a temporal organization, and the better it will be for the growth and spread of Christian sentiment and for the good order of society. The social and moral training of the masses of the people cannot be effectively carried forward without the aid and active coöperation of an intelligent ministry." (P. 359.)

The "Principles of Social Economics" is a careful and systematic working-over of the whole field of Economics from the standpoint of Sociology. Political Economy is treated as a branch of Sociology rather than as a distinct department of inquiry. This method is clearly indicated in the closing passage of the preface:

"Instead of a system of 'commodity' economics which justifies human degradation as a means of cheapening wealth, we have a system of social economics, which shows that the most effective means of promoting the industrial welfare of society on a strictly equitable basis must be sought in influences which develop the wants and elevate the social life and character of the masses."

"It will be observed that this treatment of the subject widens the sphere of economics, in that it applies these principles to society instead of limiting their application to wealth or value." (P. 434.)

The thought most interesting and fundamental is that of economic growth as necessarily associated with the masses.

"Nature is intensely democratic. She will only work cheaply when she is serving a large number. Kings and aristocracies may command the unpaid services of slaves, but natural forces will work efficiently only for the million. Millionaires could not travel by steam or communicate by electricity if millions of workmen did not use the same methods. In short, the success of all machine-using industries now primarily depends on the extent to which their products are consumed by the masses. Therefore, the prosperity of the community in general and capitalists in particular depends upon increasing the wants and elevating the social life of the laboring classes." (P. ix.)

"(7) That the possibility of producing on a large scale depends entirely upon the market being extended more rapidly than laborers increase in number—i. e., an increase in the consumption of wealth, per capita, of the population. (8) That such an extension of the market can only result in an increase in the social wants of the masses, which, under modern conditions, is synonymous with a rise in the general rate of wages." (P. 89.)

"This is of fundamental importance: (1) because the laboring classes constitute the great mass of the community, and therefore most truly represent society; (2) because under democratic institutions, public integrity, political and social freedom, depend upon the intelligence and character of the masses; (3) because under factory methods of production, material prosperity and social welfare finally depend upon the consumption of wealth by the laboring classes." (P. 438.)

Herein we believe our author is beneficently and profoundly right. Mr. Gunton shares the feeling of Mr. Cope as to current Economics.

"Steeped in the dreary reflections of Malthus, Ricardo, Mill, and the rest, they may indeed reject with scorn anything that opens a more cheerful view." (P. 439.)

The author has a strong belief in the essentially fortunate action of social laws, and is not, therefore, violent in his legislative remedies. The chief criticism we should make on the work is that the intensity of his own view often prevents him from seeing its many modifications. While—as an example—the regulating force of supply and demand may be often overstated, our author seems to us to have much underrated it. The implications of the assertion,—“It is very doubtful if it can be shown that a single step in the rise of wages, from twelve cents to two dollars a day, has taken place in accordance with the doctrine of demand and supply, but almost invariably contrary to it” (p. 106),—do not seem to us well sustained.

Never were opinions on social questions more numerous, more pronounced, more conflicting. Out of this yeasty activity, new insight and new safety are sure to come.

JOHN BASCOM.

## PERRY'S HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE.\*

When Professor Jebb visited this country a few years ago, he expressed the hope that some competent scholar would write a history of Greek literature that should occupy a place between a bare manual and an exhaustive and elaborate treatise, and that should set forth the characteristics of the literature of the Greeks as the outgrowth of the national life and as the mirror of the Greek mind. To say that Mr. Perry's recent book approaches the fulfilment of the hope of the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge is to give it high praise. Doubtless, a work more distinctively written for the classical student would come nearer the ideal of Professor Jebb; but Mr. Perry takes pains to say in his Preface that his attempt is made for the benefit especially of those who have no direct knowledge of the subject, and to secure more fully the success of this attempt he has given extracts, in some cases quite extensive, from the chief authors under discussion in the best translations that can be found. It would be unjust to the character of this book, however, not to make haste to add that its value to the classical student is scarcely less than to the English reader, for the whole subject is grasped and treated with true insight and with a strong sense of the reality of Greek literature and its kinship with our own.

Such treatment, however, always involves a lurking temptation, to which the author has at times fallen an easy prey: it is to take the modern point of view in dealing with an ancient author. This is noticeable, for example, in his failure to appreciate the true womanly character of Antigone, who, as she herself says, "is inclined to share in love and not in hatred." From this same modernness of spirit comes the writer's reiterated plea that the peculiarities of an author or of a species of writing must be found first of all in the environment and predominant tendencies of the period in which any given work was produced. Great truth as there is in this proposition stated in general terms, the theory is sometimes overworked, and the author is shorn of his proper share of responsibility. To say, for example, that the plays of Euripides abound with examples of the influence of contemporary study and speculation, is unquestionably true; but it seems trivial to add that the differences between Eu-

ripides and his great predecessors must not be ascribed solely to the fact that the last of the three poets was born with an accidental tendency towards irreverence, which inspired his novel treatment of the drama. As a specimen of more just and clear characterization may be named the treatment of Anacreon and of that "accomplished man of the world" Lucian, while the analysis of the forces that prepared the way for Hellenism is thoroughly discriminating.

After a brief discussion of the Greek people, their language, country, and climate, the author proceeds to treat of the Epic poetry. Here we think we detect the influence of Sir George Cox's views on mythology, and we whisper the caution of Ritschl: "Du sollst nicht glauben dass Minerva ein blauer Dunst sei." In the section devoted to Lyric poetry, scant justice is done to Stesichorus as the chief representative of the Dorian choral poetry. In Book III., which is devoted to Tragedy and Comedy, the writer has shown skill in the synopses of the plays, which are sufficiently full to enable the reader to form a clear idea of the plot and the main thought of the play. Not so successful is the attempt to give an idea of the setting and mode of representation. We notice here a lack of clearness and several inaccuracies. On page 231 there seems to be a confusion between the *choregus*, or provider of the chorus, and the *coryphaeus*, or leader. The *prologue* (p. 233) does not "indicate the approach of the chorus." The statement on page 233 that "the *stasimon* was the name given to the utterance of the chorus later in the play" is unmeaning, and the additional words, "when the stage was empty," involve an error. To say, on page 292, that "the Greeks cared as little for the imaginary unities of time and place, when they were in their way, as did Shakspeare" is, to say the least, an exaggeration. The chorus never stood on the stage (p. 450) to take part in the play as an actor, and the expenses of preparing the chorus were not borne by the city (p. 452).

The historians receive satisfactory treatment in Book IV., except that Xenophon's characterization seems hardly consistent. In discussing the Orators, to whom relatively too little space is given, Mr. Perry underestimates, we are disposed to think, the artistic element of their style. Occasional statements, such as that on page 608—"In Greece the polish that was given to prose and that makes itself felt immediately in the oratory," etc.,—are out of

\* HISTORY OF GREEK LITERATURE. By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Illustrated. New York: Henry Holt & Co.



harmony with the individual treatment of the writings of the orators. More satisfactory is Book V., in which the Philosophers are discussed. The characterization of Aristotle is more complete and clear than that of Plato; it is also a much simpler thing to do. The last book discusses the period of decadence in an interesting manner, and brings the history down through the Greek romances, the last of which were written by Achilles Tatius and Longus. In this period we should expect to find some notice of the "Christian Fathers," whose Greek was no more indifferent than that of some of the later historians and Neoplatonists.

The book is written in a clear and lively style, occasionally, however, bordering on what seems like banter and familiarity. One would hardly expect to find in a work of this character the following: "Indeed, a frivolous person might say that the present impressive attire of the Faculty of Harvard College upon days of ceremony is the only known instance of uninhaerited formality."

A second edition of this valuable book ought soon to be called for, and we direct attention to the following misprints and errors that mar the present volume: P. 21, Achilles for Achilleis; p. 132, Trazen for Troezen; p. 161, anapaetic for anapaestic; P. 172, Xenopritos for Xenokritos; p. 275, Libation-Poems for Libation-Pourers; p. 280, Thalthybios for Talthybios; p. 403, Molonian for Molossian; p. 444, seven for eleven; p. 459, Nicharchus for Nicarchus; p. 511, dramatists for dramatist; p. 514, Intaphernes should read "the wife of Intaphernes"; p. 514, Iotros for Istros; p. 520, dragomen for dragomans; p. 609, Hermes for Hermae; p. 610, Lysias was never granted citizenship at Athens; pp. 624, 626, Septines for Leptines; pp. 640, 642, Dinarches for Dinarchus; p. 659, Anaximines for Anaximenes, Hemora for Himera; p. 665, Clazomena for Clazomenae; p. 675, Sophroniseus for Sophroniscus; p. 683, Eleetics for Eleatics; p. 685, Maximes for Maxims; p. 721, Shepsis for Skepsis; p. 762, Protesialaus for Protesilaus; p. 764, Eneus for Eneus; p. 786, Siluntarius for Silentiarius; pp. 800 and 819, Ermenes for Eumenes; p. 818, Chaeronia for Chaeroneia; p. 830, Samoeata for Samosata.

A most commendable feature of this book are the numerous illustrations from sculpture, vase-painting, and architecture, that are well fitted to impress the characters and scenes of this history, and at the same time to teach the truth, nowhere else so true as here, that the

intellectual and the æsthetic life of a people manifest themselves in all phases of its art, and hence that the same forces that produced the lyrics of Pindar and the tragedies of Sophocles come to expression in the pediment groups of the Parthenon and the Niké of Paionios. The mention of this last statue reminds us of a singular mistake of the writer in attributing this piece of sculpture from Olympia to the Temple of Niké, and calling it a memorial of the Persian wars.

MARTIN L. D'OOGHE.

#### HANNIBAL AND HIS ART OF WAR.\*

No student of Roman history can fail to be attracted by the personality of Hannibal. The story of his life is as romantic as that of Richard the Lion-hearted, or of Saladin. In battle he was cool and fearless, and a master of strategy. In his personal relations he was generous and kindly. No knight of the middle ages could have been more merciful and considerate towards the weak and suffering, or more courteous and respectful towards the opposite sex. Although we can only view him through the hostile eyes of Roman historians, they could not wholly blind themselves to his virtues, and they were compelled to bear witness to his skill and daring in battle or confess themselves beaten by an unworthy foe.

The task which this young Carthaginian general imposed upon himself seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. His country had found in Rome an implacable foe, at whose hands she had suffered disaster and defeat. It was his patriotic ambition to wreak vengeance upon the proud city, although he knew that his people would give him only a lukewarm support. By his own efforts he collected an army in Spain, with which he crossed the Pyrenees, marched to the Rhone, and, having scaled the Alps in spite of the determined opposition of both nature and man, descended into Italy to carry on a war, almost single-handed, against the most powerful and warlike nation in the world. For fifteen years he virtually dominated the Italian peninsula.

In battle Hannibal was unconquerable, in strategy unequalled, in patience unwearied, in judgment and foresight the peer of any leader the world has ever produced. Rome sent her bravest soldiers against him, and they

\* HANNIBAL: A History of the Art of War among the Carthaginians and Romans. By Theodore A. Dodge. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.



were overcome. She put her most skilful generals in command of great armies, and he outwitted and defeated them. She expended her treasures and poured out the blood of thousands of her citizens without avail. But at last lack of support from the home government accomplished what Rome could not, and Hannibal saw that his own fate, like that of Carthage, was sealed. Called home to defend his ungrateful country from a Roman invasion, he sorrowfully left the land where his fame had been won, and returned to fight the foe on African soil. Defeated here, he fled to foreign lands and died in exile.

His career has been an attractive one to historians, and many books and commentaries have been written upon it; but none of them, hitherto, have been wholly satisfactory. He has found his latest and most painstaking biographer in Colonel Theodore A. Dodge of the United States Army. Colonel Dodge's aim has been to write not only a life of Hannibal, but also to give accurate and graphic descriptions of his battles and campaigns. As a military man he understands the science of war, and he has been able to consider and interpret situations and movements which former writers have found incomprehensible. He was further qualified for his work by his familiarity with the theatre of war, having made a careful examination of the whole country where Hannibal's campaigns were carried on. He has followed him in his marches and has studied the topography of the battle-fields, so that he is competent to give an exhaustive and authoritative history of Hannibal's career. His book is written from the standpoint of a soldier, and contains many technical details of military movements and manœuvres which may be more interesting to the soldier than to the civilian, but they are never tiresome. His style is plain and simple, without attempt at embellishment. The author has seldom allowed his admiration of Hannibal to interrupt the course of his narrative. An extract will illustrate his style. He is describing the situation when Hannibal and his little army, after the trying passage of the Alps, stood in the plains of Northern Italy.

"Hannibal had reached his goal. He had with him a force of twenty-six thousand men, exhausted physically and morally from their extraordinary toils and danger. . . . Extraordinary man; wonderful army! Nothing but the tireless nerve-tension of their ever-confident chief prevented this small force from melting away like the snows they had crossed when spring-tide brings its heat. . . . What was the purpose of this reckless army? To attack on its own soil a people capable of raising three-quarters of a million of men; a people which, in the last conflict, but a generation since,

had utterly overthrown—all but exterminated—the Carthaginian power and nationality. Truly, in any other than an army led by such a man, an undertaking like this would have been the wildest frenzy.

The man whose courage cannot be daunted, whose mind and body are incapable of fatigue, whose soul burns with the divine spark of genius, may always confront the impossible. And Hannibal had faced all this with a full knowledge of what he was about to do. To him there was no impossible. To him, with his honest cause and unconquerable purpose, there must be a way. It is, indeed, when such a hero looks the all but impossible in the face that he is at his greatest. It is here that he shines forth, clad in all his virtue. Be it that the palm of the victor awaits him, be it that he is destined to sink beneath the weight of his herculean task, at such a time he is no longer man. He is a demigod!"

Cannae, the most remarkable battle of the war, resulted in the severest defeat the Romans had ever suffered. Their army was almost annihilated, their generals were slain, and their senate was decimated.

"Few battles of ancient times are more marked by ability on the one side and crude management on the other than the battle of Cannae. The position was such as to place every advantage on Hannibal's side. The manner in which the far from perfect Spanish and Gallic foot was advanced in a wedge in echelon, and, under the most vehement of attacks by the Roman legions, was first held there, and then withdrawn step by step, until it had reached the converse position of a reëntering angle, and was then held in place by ordering up the light troops,—all being done under the eye of Hannibal himself,—is a simple masterpiece of battle tactics. The advance at the proper moment of the African infantry, and its wheel right and left upon the flanks of the disordered and crowded Roman legionaries, is far beyond praise. The whole battle, from the Carthaginian standpoint, is a consummate piece of art, having no superior, few equal, examples in the history of war."

No general of antiquity led a more blameless life than Hannibal. Even his enemies have found but little in his private character to criticize. Our author says:

"Hannibal's character was pure and elevated. His habits were simple. He drank little wine, and when chief magistrate of Carthage did not recline at his meals. He sometimes ate but once a day, rose at day-break and retired late, says Frontinus. He faced the cold of the Alps and the scorching sun of Africa with equal unconcern. 'Only a woman needs shade' quoth he. Scarcely a fault can be traced to him."

One of the most striking features of Hannibal's career is the influence which he exerted over his men. From boyhood he had lived in the atmosphere of the camp and upon an equality with the common soldiers. So deep and abiding was their affection for him that during all the trials and hardships of the Italian campaigns they remained faithful, until scarcely one of his original army was left.

"Hannibal's influence over his men was perhaps his most remarkable quality. He managed to preserve the

strictest discipline without the cruel measures which were often, in ancient times, resorted to as a means of compelling subordination. He won the love and confidence of his men to an extraordinary degree. He was able to hold their affection in adversity as markedly as in prosperity. He could win from his soldiers the greatest efforts with cheerfulness. This control was obtained by the same means Alexander used,—never-ceasing personal care for the comfort and well-being of his army, his friendly bearing, his own example, and perfect justice in awarding punishments and rewards."

Colonel Dodge's book will be an invaluable contribution to the historical literature of Rome. It settles many vexed questions, and sheds light on many obscure problems. The author is not wholly free from hero-worship, nor is it necessary that he should be. The character of Hannibal is one to excite enthusiastic admiration, and the calm impartiality of the historian does not suffer from an infusion of the warm interest of the biographer. It does not appear that the author has anywhere allowed his admiration to blind him to facts nor to withhold merited criticism.

His historical facts have been mainly drawn from Livy and Polybius, though he has searched industriously for new information in both ancient and modern writers. And so successful has he been in his search, that his book probably embodies all the knowledge that will ever be obtained in regard to this the greatest of ancient generals.

CHARLES WALLACE FRENCH.

#### RECENT STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.\*

While the accident of simultaneous appearance from the press is no guarantee of any community of spirit or design, yet it is often striking to note how significant of a common tendency are a collection of volumes that happen to be in company upon the reviewer's table. The manifold germs by which public opinion and a consensus of view are originated and disseminated, fructify in various places at the same

\* *OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY.* By Harald Höffding. Translated by Mary E. Loundes. New York: Macmillan & Co.

*OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY.* By G. T. Ladd. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE SOUL OF MAN.* By Paul Carus. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

*ON DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.* By Alfred Binet. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co.

*POWER THROUGH REPOSE.* By Annie Payson Call. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

*MECHANISM AND PERSONALITY.* By F. A. Shoup. Boston: Ginn & Co.

*COMPAYRE'S ELEMENTS OF PSYCHOLOGY.* Translated by W. H. Payne. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

time, and in turn bear fruit together. That which gives some community to the books forming the subject of this review may be described as the introduction of the scientific spirit into the study of mental phenomena. In some cases this is the dominant motive and purpose of the work; in others merely a minor characteristic. This change of method and interest in the study of mental phenomena has opened up a vista of new problems; has brought psychology into more natural and intimate relations with other sciences; and has, along with other distinctive phases of modern science, been influential in shaping the philosophy and education of our times.

Professor Höffding's admirable "Outlines of Psychology" has been known in a German translation from the original Danish for some years, and it is from the German translation that the present one is made. The volume is by no means a text-book devoted to the experimental phases of modern scientific psychology, but the influences of this method and its results are clearly stamped on every page. The work, with the exception of chapters on Psychological Method, on Mind and Body, and on the Conscious and the Unconscious, is devoted to the more general problems of the Psychology of Cognition, of Feeling, and of the Will. It is in brief a hand-book of the more general, more theoretical problems of psychology. The features that recommend it for students of this portion of the subject are the clearness of its style, the general fairness of its perspective, and the truly modern spirit that dominates it. Its chief fault is the looseness with which the line is drawn between psychology and metaphysics, between what may be fairly put together as a working explanation of known facts, and the speculations of an individual. In other ways too there are discussions not strictly germane to the precise matter in hand. If used with an understanding of the fact that it covers in only a limited way a limited portion of psychology, it may be safely recommended as a valuable addition to the psychological literature accessible to English readers.

Professor Ladd's work is in a great measure known to those interested in Psychology through the larger "Elements of Physiological Psychology" of which the present outlines form a serviceable condensation. The scope of the two works, as well as the purpose and the arrangement, is substantially the same; the one going a little more thoroughly into the subject than the other. The one book has been, and both will

be, of great service in acquainting English readers with the results of the experimental method in psychology, so many of which are scattered in various foreign journals. It is somewhat to be regretted that the physiological portions of psychology are here so prominently treated in neglect of other aspects of psychology equally valuable and equally scientific. The smaller volume is slightly better in this respect than the larger, but the perspective is still defective. The one question of the localization of functions in the brain takes up far too much space for a treatise of this kind. But we should be grateful for the useful service Professor Ladd has done, and wait for another to build, upon the basis of his, a more symmetrical work.

Our third work, "The Soul of Man," by Paul Carus, is not intended as a text-book, but is addressed to the intelligent general reader. Its contents are composed of a series of brief essays on the topics of timely interest in modern psychology. The physiological basis of mind is usefully considered by the aid of a profusion of well-chosen illustrations. There are, too, quite a number of suggestive essays upon phases of comparative psychology, particularly the relation of evolution to mind, and upon morbid psychology, particularly the fascinating study of hypnotism and illusions. Most of the essays have appeared in "The Open Court," a periodical whose purpose is "to propagate the religion of science." This position, that the ethical and philosophical notions of mankind are to be moulded upon the results of rigid investigation, is naturally prominent throughout; and this aspect of psychological study is more especially elaborated in a series of general essays at the close of the work. While the work is in a large measure a compilation, and a useful one, it may fairly claim originality by reason of the applications made of well-known facts and the general philosophy to which the psychology leads. There is no space to outline this philosophic standpoint here; but the reader may be referred, with assurances of interesting reading, to the pages of Dr. Carus's volume for fuller information.

M. Binet's studies of the strange states of double consciousness may be viewed as a type of the richly suggestive lines of experimental investigations now being opened in France. The chief fact upon which the studies are based is the possibility of arousing in the anæsthetic and paralysed limbs of hysterical patients, movements and sensations that are received

and elaborated, but of which the consciousness of the subject is entirely oblivious. The hand that may be pricked and tortured without calling forth any expression from the owner, can none the less be used—*e. g.*, by asking the subject to think of a number and stroking the hand *four* times, whereupon *four* will be the number thought of—as a means of suggesting an idea to an under-consciousness or a second-consciousness of its owner. From this starting point we make quick and startling steps to cases of automatic writing, to disintegrated and recurrent personalities, and the like. The study is certainly important and fascinating, but this should only serve to emphasize the necessity of caution and reserve. This caution and reserve is just what M. Binet, with many others of his colleagues, lacks; and it weakens the reliability of his most startling conclusions. We know too little of the nature and origin of consciousness and of personality to warrant such conclusions as M. Binet draws, and his interpretation of the relation of these morbid states to normal ones is certainly improbable.

"Power through Repose" is a distinctly practical book. It raises a timely cry of warning against the mad rush of modern civilization and advances a cure for overstrained nerves in a renewal of the power to rest. What makes the work pertinent to the heading of this review is the relation of mind to body, upon which the *rationale* of the curative process is founded. This disease of our civilization, this deadly "Americanitis," is no more a disease of body than of mind; it is an over-excited state of both. Health and disease, education and cure, both deal with the psycho-physical organism, and this it is that needs the power to be gained by repose. We are to become again as babes, capable of assuming and maintaining unconstrained positions, and substituting for that constant tension and restlessness a muscular relaxation and rest. For those of us who have so far degenerated that we are unconscious of our faults, a special form of exercise is prescribed whereby to bring out the consciousness of this unnatural tension. While in its practical teachings the theme is somewhat overdone, the tone of the book is wholesome and it bears a wholesome lesson to many of our over-hurried and over-worried Americans.

The task which Professor Shoup has set himself in his discussion of "Mechanism and Personality" is no easy one; it is nothing less than to present the most important of meta-



physical problems as modified by the modern revival of science, "to show what has become of metaphysics in the glare of the scientific thought of the day." The predominant categories under which all sciences fall are those of mechanism and personality; the former stands for the type of the laws of the physical world, the latter for the highest expression of that mysterious something whereby these laws become known and knowable. It is a great satisfaction to find the discussion of such a subject prefaced by an exposition (necessarily brief) of the main facts of sentience and the forms of physiological mechanisms. Had this method been more generally observed in the past, the mutual misunderstandings of philosopher and physicist might have been less frequent and disastrous. The purpose of the work is in the main expository, and this purpose it admirably fulfils. It is getting more and more difficult to maintain the historical continuity of philosophy as well as the importance of its pursuit under the glare of science; so valuable an aid for the student and general reader in so difficult a task is therefore welcome.

For the last work on our list it is difficult to find a word of praise. The tone and method of the book are antiquated and superficial. It is this kind of psychology that has made our teachers so unpsychological; and we have enough of it at home without borrowing it from other nations. The book covers in a catechismal and paragraphic style the whole range of mental phenomena, everywhere giving pedantic definitions and cut-and-dried teachings, where stimulus and freedom are so necessary. Persons for whom this method seems adapted have not the mental ripeness to pursue the study of psychology. The book is by an able author, and it has a worthy object—the popularization of psychology; but the successful accomplishment of this task demands more insight and adaptiveness.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

#### ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM.\*

It is a marvellous story, though not a new one, that Mr. Hosmer's book tells. The works of Freeman and Stubbs have made the idea of the Teutonic origin of our institutions familiar to historical students, and from them it has filtered down through compends, text-books,

\* A SHORT HISTORY OF ANGLO-SAXON FREEDOM. The Polity of the English-Speaking Race Outlined in its Inception, Development, Diffusion, and Present Condition. By James K. Hosmer. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

and magazines, till it is one of the popularly-accepted truths, like the nebular hypothesis or the Asiatic origin of the Aryan nations. The great constitutional histories of Stubbs and Hallam and May have traced the development of those institutions on English soil. Many able writers, from Samuel Adams to John Fiske and Hannis Taylor, have shown that American institutions and ideas are but branches from the old English trunk. There are numberless compends of more or less interest and value covering either the English or the American ground. But we know of no other single volume in which the whole development of our institutions and national life is treated so broadly and so instructively, and yet with a vivacity that compels the attention and an enthusiasm that warms the heart. It is a popular work in the best sense of the word,—one of an excellent and useful class in which the results of the laborious research of scholars, whose direct works are inaccessible and uninteresting to the general reader, are taken by one who is himself a scholar, and popularized, shown in their relations with familiar things, and so fitted to become a part of the common intellectual property of a nation or a time.

As one reads a rapid sketch like this, he comes to realize more vividly than before how much we of to-day owe to those who have struggled and endured that we might peacefully enjoy. But in spite of all their efforts, more than once Anglo-Saxon ideas would have gone down before the assaults of king or nobles had not a kind Providence intervened. Wherever the Teutons went upon the continent of Europe they carried with them ideas of local self-government. In France, Germany, Italy, and even Russia, the same beginnings of popular government were made, and the same line of development was followed. But in every other country they were sooner or later trodden down. Only in England did they persist; and one shudders to think how narrowly the English escaped the absolutism that crushed freedom on the continent, and again and again had need only of a man to do the same for England. But often enough to prevent the catastrophe Providence sent a knave or a fool, and our freedom was saved for the time. Professor Hosmer tells the story well, and no lover of freedom can read it without hearty thankfulness to that overruling Power that preserved for the world so valuable a possession.

The first two-thirds of the book, the part devoted to this historical sketch, is but the in-



roduction to the weightier matter of the present condition of our hardly-preserved freedom, its mission in the world, the dangers that threaten it, and the need of anxious care that it be not weakened and thus made unable to do for the world its work of elevating the masses of men. Perhaps a brief statement of the author's positions will be of most service to the reader. He shows the value of free local institutions in training men to independence of spirit and soundness of judgment, thus producing better men and better government than any other system. Centralization emasculates public spirit, takes away the sense of responsibility, and destroys manliness. Though mistakes are made by the people, self-respect is not destroyed, and men learn to profit by the results of their own blunders. Professor Hosmer's discussion of the present condition of the American polity leads him to the hopeful conclusion that we are moving, and in the right direction. Even the wretched condition of our great cities—the conspicuous failure of American government thus far—shows signs of betterment; while the best forms of local institutions are spreading through the South and West, where they are bound to do their educating work. In trying to estimate its future, the author says:

"Though Anglo-Saxon freedom in a more or less partial form has been adopted (it would be better perhaps to say imitated) by every nation in Europe but Russia, and in Asia by Japan, the hopes for that freedom, in the future, rest with the English-speaking race. By that race alone it has been preserved amidst a thousand perils; to that race alone is it thoroughly congenial; if we can conceive the possibility of its disappearance among peoples of that race, the chance would be small for that freedom's survival. They are the Levites to whom, in especial, is committed the guardianship of this ark, so infinitely precious to the world."

He adopts Mr. J. R. Green's judgment that "the inevitable issue is to be that the primacy of the world will lie with us. English institutions, English speech, English thought, are to become the main features of the political, social, and intellectual life of mankind." The figures he quotes from those who have followed out this thought make one's head swim. Of this preponderating race, by far the larger part will be American. With us lies, then, in great measure, the future of the world. If we respect our freedom, as the most of us certainly do, if we are willing to do our share in the great work of preserving it and handing it on, the future is secure. "The great public heart, whether we study its pulses among the masses or among those who, by ability, culture, and

place, are the leaders of the world, clings with love to our forms, upholds them with enthusiasm, and anticipates their full triumph with the highest hope."

In the last chapter Professor Hosmer brings forward his favorite idea of a fraternity of English-speaking men who shall combine to maintain the leadership of our race, to resist all assaults upon it from within or without, and to spread among other nations, so far as we may be able, the institutions that have done so much for us, and may do much for them. It is an inspiring thought, though it may seem visionary to a hard-headed reader, and who knows but that in this way the poet's "federation of the world" may be at least partially realized?

We hope this book will be widely read, especially by young men, for it will tend to counteract that unhealthy, self-depreciating criticism of our government and people that seems to be the present fashion, and replace it by a wholesome enthusiasm that may lead to more intelligent and patriotic citizenship.

CHARLES H. COOPER.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

"NONE of this nonsense about me after my death," once said Thackeray impatiently to his daughter after reading a biography of the admiring order; and it is largely due to this expression, construed, perhaps, too literally, that we have thus far been denied what must prove one of the most interesting of books,—a complete life of the author of "Vanity Fair." The little "Life of Thackeray" ("Great Writers," A. Lovell & Co.) now before us is the most satisfactory sketch of the kind that we remember to have seen; and as it is evidently prepared with the sanction and even faint coöperation of the Thackeray family—who have hitherto adhered to the letter of the expression quoted—we may venture to hope that it is an earnest of something more definitive bye and bye. Available material for a Life of Thackeray is scarce, and the present volume, though readable, is necessarily desultory; and, unfortunately, the impression of desultoriness is emphasized by the fact that the book is a joint-production—Mr. Herman Merivale contributing the first six chapters and a supplementary one on "Thackeray's Friendships," and Mr. Frank T. Marzials the rest. Of the work of the collaborators, we rather prefer that of Mr. Marzials. Mr. Merivale's portion is the enthusiastic tribute of a warm friend and inflexible admirer, rather than a continuous, impersonal narrative calculated to inform the reader as to the manner of man Thackeray really was. Mr. Merivale is, however, to be

credited with a fair amount of interesting Thackerayana—some of it, relating to the novelist's ancestry and early life, hitherto unpublished. Mr. Marzials's chapters are somewhat better from a biographical and critical standpoint; there is greater continuity, a more definite plan, and a more impartial view. Mr. Marzials especially has been obliged, largely, to infer the character of Thackeray from his works; and it is only fair to say that, in view of the meagreness of material, the authors have made out an informing and very acceptable book. Thackeray's character was an enigma even to his intimate friends and co-workers. "I have known him eighteen years and don't know him yet"—said Jerrold. Carlyle's opinion is very characteristic. He thought him "a big fellow, soul and body; of many gifts and qualities (particularly in the Hogarth line, with a dash of Sterne superadded), of enormous appetite withal, and very uncertain and chaotic in all points except his *outer breeding*, which is fixed enough and *perfect* according to the English style." Sergeant Ballantine—a very hostile witness—said: "I never thought him an agreeable companion; he was very egotistical, greedy of flattery, and sensitive of criticism to a ridiculous extent." Mr. James T. Fields, like most Americans, found Thackeray delightful. In connection with Thackeray's first visit to America, Mr. Fields is quoted as saying: "I remember his uproarious shouting and dancing when he was told that the tickets to the first course of lectures were all sold." The volume is provided with an Index and a complete Bibliography.

THE purpose of George Willis Cooke's "Browning Guide-Book" (Houghton) is to furnish explanatory notes to the poems of Robert Browning. Uniform in style with the Riverside edition of the poems, the set thus becomes an annotated Browning. Very much of what is called obscurity in this great poet comes from the fact that he assumes the reader to be in possession of all needed information,—when, in fact, it is often difficult to understand who is speaking, to what time or place the speaker belongs, and what are the circumstances under which he speaks. Given these, it becomes easy to follow his meaning, and to read with pleasure instead of difficulty. Such is the service offered by the present volume, and it is one that has not before been conveniently accessible. The London Browning Society has labored much along these lines during the last ten years, but the results are scattered throughout its ten volumes of publications without any clue to their respective localities and amid a large amount of other matter, some of it very worthless. Mrs. Orr, Mr. Symons, Mr. Fotheringham, and others, have published excellent volumes, but these have been expositions rather than annotations. Mr. Cooke assumes that a poet is his own best interpreter, but he recognizes also that most readers like to know something of the date, place, and circumstances of the writing of a poem; the names of books helpful for collateral reading,

either because they have suggested the thought of the poem, or because they bear on the general subject; a list of the best articles and books which have been published on each poem; in the case of the dramas, accounts of their stage presentations; reprints of the original prefaces; any important changes in the poems since their first publication. These and many other interesting data have been collected by Mr. Cooke, and, being alphabetically arranged, will be welcome to all old lovers of Browning and doubtless recruit many new lovers.

SELDOM has so valuable and so exquisite a collection of essays been put into English as has recently appeared from the pen of Bishop Spalding of Peoria in a volume bearing the title of "Education and the Higher Life" (McClurg). Would that these words of serene wisdom—originally spoken to youth on collegiate occasions—could be put into the hands of every graduate as he steps from his college halls out into his working life! The subjects here presented lead up clearly through "Ideals," "Exercise of Mind," "Self-Culture," "The Love of Excellence," "Growth and Duty," and "Right Human Life," to that true culture which realizes the higher life—which the few attain to and yet which is lived for the benefit of all. These pages sparkle with bright sayings—worthy to become familiar quotations—such as, "The highest joy is serious"; "What only the few can attain, cannot be life's real end or the highest good"; "Joy is good only when it comes unbidden"; "Distrust is the last wisdom a great heart learns"; "To grow is to outgrow"; "The worst foe of excellence is the desire to appear." Better, however, than beauty of style and sparkle of thought, is the high spirit of devotion which breathes from every sentence—devotion to perfection of mind, of heart, of soul, not for its own sake but for its potent influence in the world about us. If "sweetness and light" are to diminish the areas of Philistia, we shall do well to give Bishop Spalding's golden words large currency. Here, too, incidentally, are thoughtful presentations of the value in education of the classics, of historical study, of the sciences, and a well-reasoned demand for an American literature. The book closes with an address on "University Education," spoken in connection with the Catholic University at Washington.

IN Helen Campbell's "Anne Bradstreet and Her Time" (Lothrop), we have the story of a unique person living in the most unique period of our national history. Anne Bradstreet, *née* Dudley, was a young wife, eighteen years old, when she landed on American shores among the earliest of those American colonists who sought in the New World respite from the wrongs of the Old. Not a very favorable time for the cultivation of literature, since every man's energies, or what was left of them after his conflicts with the Indians, would seem to have been needed for the clearing of wastes, the

building of homes, the providing for his own material comfort. Yet it was not long before Harvard College was founded, and the new social structure began to be reared, in the picturesque phrase of Tyler, "with its corner-stone resting on a book." Some writing was produced, chiefly by the clergy and of a religious character—if anything so monstrous as the theological dogmas of that day can be called religious. It was the young woman, Anne Bradstreet—writing chiefly in secret, in hours stolen from sleep to ensure no trenching on the daylight duties attendant upon the cares of her rapidly-increasing family—who produced the first volume of American verse. The volume was published in London, under the alluring title, "The Tenth Muse Lately Sprung Up in America." In the light of nineteenth century poetical standards, these verses are notable for their archaeological and historical rather than their literary interest; the "muse" herself, as the type of the highest intellectual development of the seventeenth century woman, is more interesting than anything she wrote under the sway of conventional canons of verse-making. And more valuable than either are the pictures contained in this biography of that singular phase of human nature that was represented by our forefathers who came to this new land in order that they might "worship God according to their own consciences and force other men to do the same." The faults of New England are not condoned, yet it is seen that, notwithstanding, it is to New England that we owe the best elements in our national life. It is unfortunate that a volume so good in many respects should have had such careless proof-reading that many slips in spelling and punctuation have been suffered to stand and mar the enjoyment of its pages.

READERS of Matthew Arnold will not have to be told that a collection of essays by Sainte-Beuve is a book for them to get. Forsyth Edeveain has translated ten essays of the great French critic, which appear in a little volume entitled "Portraits of Men" (McClurg). The book thoroughly deserves its name. These sketches—sometimes elaborate, sometimes done with a few characteristic strokes—are truly portraits; there is nothing hazy about them, the features are well-defined, and the spirit of the models is manifest. Sainte-Beuve was the founder of the scientific method of literary criticism, and it is precisely because his methods were scientific—that is to say, accurate and appropriate,—that he got at the heart of his subject at once. In recognizing here criticism of a kind that actually satisfies, one is forced to ask what are the traits that make a critic truly great. A critic is a judge, therefore his attitude must be impartial and his decisions must be just; he is also an interpreter, and as such he must be sympathetic and authoritative. How are these things to be attained? Possessed of large experience, the critic must put himself in the place of the person he is criticising. This requires in-

sight; and to express what he has learned so that he may influence others, requires sincerity and vigor. Further, he must adhere rigidly to the best. A great critic, then, must be broad-minded and high-minded; warm-hearted and far-seeing; and as a result of these persuasive and convincing qualities, he will be found to have the mark of suggestiveness. If Sainte-Beuve is tried by these standards, he will certainly endure the test. The men whose portraits are given are: Goethe, De Musset, Chesterfield, Balzac, Saint-Simon, Camille Desmoulins, Diderot, La Bruyère, L'Abbé de Choisy, and Fontenelle. A long and appreciative memoir by William Sharp adds to the value of the book. A few familiar facts may be taken from Sharp's essay. Sainte-Beuve was born in Boulogne in 1804 and died in 1869. He studied medicine, but gave up this study to enter on a literary career. He wrote reviews at first, but his aspirations were for poetical success. His poems, however, did not succeed; so he kept on criticising,—fortunately for the world, for as a critic he is *facile princeps*.

THE fifth volume in the "Story of the States" series (Lothrop), is by Mr. R. G. Thwaites, and is devoted to the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Thwaites begins his history with the earliest geologic age, giving us the surprising fact that Wisconsin is not only the oldest of the States physically, but that it is really the oldest land formation on the globe. It will no doubt be pleasing to State pride to read that "Lofty mountains occupied the present plains of central Wisconsin—peaks which pierced the clouds and rivalled the Himalayas of our day" at a time when the rest of the world was "buried deep beneath the surface of an almost shoreless ocean." Mr. Thwaites sketches the checkered history of the state as it passed from the hands of the Indians to the French, then to the English, until it finally became a member of the great American commonwealth. Much of this matter has never been given in connected form before. The last half of the book is devoted to its history under the American flag, and is a well-written sketch of this period. The volume is quite fully illustrated, though some of the pictures are poorly executed and add nothing to the value of the book.

IN his Life of Sir Robert Peel in "The Queen's Prime Ministers" series (Harper), Mr. Justin McCarthy takes, as may be supposed, a favorable view of the character of a statesman whose Toryism was counterbalanced by his common-sense in the great issues of Catholic emancipation, electoral reform, and the repeal of the Corn Laws. While Peel was certainly not an originator, or even an active propagandist, of the doctrines embodied in these reforms, he was clear-sighted enough to discern and politic enough to accept the inevitable—and that betimes. Sir Robert Peel's name will ever be honorably identified with the abolition of the Corn Laws; will even be inscribed on the roll of honor beside those



of the true heroes of the cause, Bright and Cobden. Why? Not because Peel threw himself early into the arena, waging the battle of common-sense and humanity against the forces of stupidity and self-interest when the issue was doubtful; but because he was an intellectual man who took account of facts, and a politic man who declined to run counter to manifest tendencies. Mr. McCarthy's narrative is pleasantly written, just, in the main, affording a good view of Peel's public career, but dwelling less upon his private character, which was eminently engaging, than one could wish. Naturally, the whole is tinged with the political and national predilections of the writer; and these sometimes show themselves amusingly. The following would have charmed Thackeray: "A seat was found for Peel in the Irish city of Cashel—the city, now a decayed little town, nestling at the foot of a ruin-crowned rock which can be seen with deep interest and delight by the traveller who has lately stood on the Acropolis at Athens!" There is a pleasant flavor of "Mrs. Meejor O'Dowd of O'Dowdstown" in that statement.

AN inviting volume entitled "Essays in Philosophy, New and Old" (Houghton), by William Knight, contains seven essays on these subjects: Idealism and Experience, in Literature, Art, and Life; The Classification of the Sciences; Ethical Philosophy and Evolution; Eclecticism; Personality and the Infinite; Immortality; The Doctrine of Metempsychosis. The topics are handled in a clear and forcible manner, with a decided flavor of philosophy in their treatment. In the discussion of Eclecticism, the editor gives a just and discriminating statement of its value as a philosophy, and indicates his own predilection for it. Yet, in the accompanying essay on Ethical Philosophy and Evolution, he seems to us to offer one of the very inadmissible results of Eclecticism, in his effort to combine into one system evolution and intuitive morals. The two terms can hardly be parts of a harmonious universe. The thought is more just by which he reconciles idealism and empiricism as correlative factors in practical development.

JOHN DEVOE BELTON'S "Literary Manual of Foreign Quotations" (Putnam) differs from the average manual of its kind by placing the emphasis on the literary quality of its selections. Only such quotations are included as have a distinctly literary flavor; their origin is explained, and the context of the author set forth; and each one is followed by an illustrative extract from some modern author or authors by whom it has been employed, showing its proper use and the manner in which it has often become an intimate part of English literature. This plan, by which a single quotation is often followed by an appropriate page of entertaining literature, not only makes his book extremely readable, but also exhibits very clearly how much there is in common between modern writers in all languages,

and how profoundly all are penetrated by the classical spirit. The book is made valuable for ready reference by the Index, which is classified according to the four languages drawn upon—Latin, Italian, French, and German.

THE new number in Saint-Amand's "Famous Women of the French Court" (Scribner) is entitled "Marie Louise and the Invasion of 1814." The volume seems to us more interesting than any of its interesting predecessors; certainly it furnishes more food for reflection. In the former volumes we have seen Napoleon at the pinnacle of his fortune, the hero of the people, the demi-god of the army, the invincible "man of destiny," the cynosure of prismatic court shows and coronations, the world-dictator who, says Heine, "had but to whistle—and the entire Holy Roman Empire danced"; we see him in the present volume sinking to the nadir of his career, the victim of a powerful coalition, beaten on French territory and execrated by French people, dimly reflecting the men of antiquity in his attempted suicide, hurrying away to Elba disguised in the dress of his foes to escape the fury of his countrymen. The volume is a notable addition to this well-conceived, well-translated series.

THE latest volume in Messrs. Scribners' series of translations from the Dialogues of Plato contains the "Talks with Athenian Youths." Socrates took special pleasure in his converse with these charming, ingenuous young loungers of the Agora, and it was they who called forth his noblest utterances. The present collection comprises five dialogues: *The Charmides*, the *Lysis*, and the *Laches*, treating of temperance, friendship, and courage, respectively; the *Euthydemus*, in which an examination of the practical value of philosophy is undertaken; and the *Theaetetus*, treating of the true nature of knowledge. The translation seems to us to be accurately, as it certainly is gracefully, done; while the Introduction and Notes are thorough and instructive.

IN a volume entitled "The Question of Ships" (Putnam), Mr. David A. Wells writes of "The Decay of our Mercantile Marine—its Cause and Cure," and Capt. John Codman considers "Shipping Subsidies and Bounties." Both have to do with a subject of great importance—namely, our status in the world's commerce. While both documents strongly advocate free trade, they contain information and statistics valuable to anyone, whatever his political bias. Mr. Wells has not only diagnosed the case, but has also formulated a remedy for the disorder. Added to a realizing sense of our failure to obtain a just share of the world's commerce, it is needful to obtain a broader intelligence on the subject, in order that knowledge may be sufficiently discriminating to remove the barriers which are obstructive to our commercial prosperity.



## NOTES.

THE new popular edition of Bryce's great work on "The American Commonwealth," issued by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., deserves especial commendation because of its extraordinary cheapness considering its excellent manufacture, and also because it is issued in competition with an unauthorized and incomplete edition lately put upon the market, although at a higher price. The Macmillan edition is issued in two volumes, at \$2.50, containing all the matter of the original \$6 edition, in nearly as good a form; and it has as clearly a superior moral claim upon buyers as it has the advantage in attractiveness and desirability over the unauthorized edition.

THE fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Newberry Library, just published, gives the encouraging information that the foundations of the permanent library building are laid, and that the building will probably be roofed before the close of the present season, and made ready for occupancy next year. The report of the librarian, Dr. Poole, shows that 23,242 volumes were added during 1890, making the total number in the library, Jan. 1, 60,614, besides 23,958 pamphlets. The rare treasures purchased at the sale of the Probasco collection in Cincinnati and at the Barlow sale in New York City are described in a manner to warm the heart of the true bibliophile. An important step of the past year is the formation of a medical reference library, which now contains 8,816 volumes and 8,339 unbound serials and pamphlets; while the medical reading-room is supplied with 279 current periodicals. The library is now open to the public from the hours of 9 to 5 and 7 to 10 o'clock.

MR. E. C. STEDMAN's address before the Twentieth Century Club, on the evening of April 28, was one of the pleasantest and most notable literary events of recent years in Chicago. Mr. Stedman's subject was "Beauty as an Element of Art and Poetry," the lecture being one of a series lately given by him at the Johns Hopkins University. It was a finely critical and graceful essay, and was listened to by an appreciative audience. These lectures will, it is hoped, find their later way into a volume.

THE appointment of Dr. D. S. Jordan, President of the Indiana State University, to the Presidency of the new Stanford University in California, is one to be heartily commended,—guaranteeing as it does the infusion of the modern spirit and modern methods into the organization and management of this new and promising institution. Dr. Jordan, although still a young man, had achieved a substantial and practically world-wide reputation in science before entering the field of educational work, in which also he has been signally successful; and by character and temperament, as well as by attainments and experience, he is happily fitted for his new career. THE DIAL, to which Dr. Jordan has been an ever welcome contributor, is glad to offer its congratulations to him and to the University.

LORD TENNYSON, although declining to promise to write a poem for the opening of the Columbian Exposition, has accepted, "not without gratitude," an Honorary Membership in the World's Congress Auxiliary. Acceptances have been received also from Max Müller, Walter Besant, James Bryce, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Georg Ebers, Emile de Laveleye, and other distinguished men abroad; as well as from a long list

of prominent Americans. The prospects of this Auxiliary organization, whose purpose is to bring about "a series of world's conventions of the leaders in the various departments of human progress during the exposition season of 1893," are extremely good. A neat pamphlet has just been issued, giving a report of the work thus far accomplished, setting forth the plans and purposes in detail, and giving a list of the various committees through which the plans are to be carried out. The officers of the Auxiliary are: Charles C. Bonney, President; T. B. Bryan, Vice President; Benjamin Butterworth, Secretary; L. J. Gage, Treasurer. It has official connections with the regular Exposition corporation and with the United States Commission.

IN the notice of Mr. Hutton's capital book on "Curiosities of the American Stage," in the April DIAL, it was stated that Charlotte Cushman's name was omitted from the work—a statement which is incorrect, as a further reference to the volume shows. The treatment accorded Miss Cushman might be thought inadequate, but her name is not omitted.

MR. STEAD's new and somewhat phenomenal periodical, the "Review of Reviews," shows, in its American edition, a wonderful improvement under the supervision of the new editor, Dr. Albert Shaw. The former wretched typography has given place to that which is neat and attractive; the matter is well arranged and edited; and if some of the cuts are still crude and bungled, we presume they are the enforced contributions of Dr. Shaw's British collaborators, for which he must be blameless.

OUR philosophical contemporary, "The Monist," has just issued its third number (April). Few persons in Chicago, we imagine, are aware of the existence of this magazine; fewer still, of its really remarkable character and ability. Indeed, its merit is so exceptional that it is likely to gain a national, even a European, recognition before it has gained a local one. It deserves to be widely known. Published quarterly, at \$2 a year, by the Open Court Publishing Co., 175 La Salle St., Chicago.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

May, 1891.

Alcott, Louisa May. Josephine Lazarus. *Century*.  
 Anglo-Saxon Freedom. C. H. Cooper. *Dial*.  
 Arithmetic, Teaching of. T. H. Safford. *Atlantic*.  
 Australia. Sir R. W. Cameron. *Forum*.  
 Broadway. R. H. Davis. *Scribner*.  
 California Pioneer Mining. E. G. Waite. *Century*.  
 Canada and the United States. Marquis of Lorne. *No. Am.*  
 Children, Education of. *Popular Science*.  
 China's Grand Canal, A Voyage on. R. H. Dana. *Atlantic*.  
 Colorado's Silver Camp. T. T. Van Wagenen. *Cosmopol'n.*  
 Confederate Diplomats, The. John Bigelow. *Century*.  
 Disease, Fortifying against. Sheridan Delépine. *Pop. Sci.*  
 Dream-Poetry. Bessie A. Ficklen. *Scribner*.  
 Excise Question. W. S. Andrews. *North American*.  
 Farmer's Alliance, The. *Overland*.  
 French Institute. W. C. Cahall. *Popular Science*.  
 Hannibal and His Art of War. C. W. French. *Dial*.  
 Heat as a Form of Energy. John Le Conte. *Overland*.  
 Horse-Keeping, Ethics of. H. C. Merwin. *Atlantic*.  
 Huxley on the War-Path. Duke of Argyll. *Popular Science*.  
 Ice-Making. F. A. Fernald. *Popular Science*.  
 Indian Riders. T. A. Dodge. *Harper*.  
 Johnson, Samuel. Walter Besant. *Harper*.  
 Judaism. A. S. Isaacs. *Arena*.  
 Koch and His Lymph. Julius Weiss. *Cosmopolitan*.  
 Louisbourg, Capture of. Francis Parkman. *Atlantic*.  
 Lynch Law and Immigration. H. C. Lodge. *No. American*.  
 Miracles and Medicine. A. D. White. *Popular Science*.

Napoleon and Religion. H. A. Taine. *North American*.  
 Nicholas I., Court of. G. M. Dallas. *Century*.  
 Ocean Steamship's Company. J. D. J. Kelley. *Scribner*.  
 Orthodoxy in England. Alfred Momerie. *Forum*.  
 Psychology and Philosophy, Studies in. Jos. Jastrow. *Dial*.  
 Reciprocity. R. Q. Mills. *Forum*.  
 Religion in Schools. Howard Crosby. *Educational Review*.  
 Roman London. Eugene Lawrence. *Harper*.  
 Salvation Army. F. W. Farrar. *Harper*.  
 Shakespeare as an Actor. Alex. Cargill. *Scribner*.  
 Sociology, Discussions in. John Bascom. *Dial*.  
 Sound, Visible. Margaret Hughes and Sophie Herrick. *Cent*.  
 South-Western Commerce. W. P. Frye. *Forum*.  
 Spiritualism. Julian Hawthorne and M. J. Savage. *Arena*.  
 State Rights and Foreign Relations. T. F. Bayard. *Forum*.  
 State Universities. Horace Davis. *Educational Review*.  
 Talleyrand's Memoirs. M. W. Sampson. *Dial*.  
 University Extension. S. T. Skidmore. *Lippincott*.  
 Uruguay. Theodore Child. *Harper*.  
 Vivisection. T. W. Kay and Mary P. Jacobi. *Century*.  
 Warwickshire Avon. A. T. Q. Couch. *Harper*.  
 Washington's Ancestry. M. D. Conway. *Harper*.  
 Wealth. Messrs. Potter, Phelps, and Chamberlain. *No. Am.*  
 Wheat Supply. C. W. Davis. *Arena*.  
 Woman Conspiracy. Sir Chas. Tupper. *North American*.  
 Zulu Games. J. G. Owens. *Popular Science*.

### BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all books received by THE DIAL during the month of April, 1891.]

#### BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

- A Publisher and His Friends: Memoir and Correspondence of the Late John Murray, with an Account of the House, 1768-1843. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D., author of "Self-Help." In 2 vols., with portraits, 8vo, uncut edges. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$9.00.
- Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee. Vol. XXVI., Henry II. to Hindley. 8vo, pp. 448, gilt top. Macmillan & Co. \$3.75.
- The Life and Times of John Dickinson, 1732-1808. Prepared at the Request of the Historical Society of Penn. By J. Stillé, LL.D. With portrait, 8vo, pp. 437, gilt top, uncut edges. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$3.00.
- Recollections of President Lincoln and his Administration. By L. E. Chittenden. With portrait, 8vo, pp. 470, gilt top. Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
- Memoirs of the Prince de Talleyrand. Edited, with preface and notes, by the Duc de Broglie. Translated by Raphaël Ledos de Beaufort, with introduction by Hon. Whitelaw Reid. Vol. II., illus., 8vo, pp. 392, gilt top, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
- The Journal of Sir Walter Scott. From the original Manuscript at Abbotsford. Popular edition, 8vo, pp. 621. Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
- James Freeman Clarke: Autobiography, Diary, and Correspondence. Edited by Edward Everett Hale. With portrait, 12mo, pp. 430. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
- Charles Darwin: His Life and Work. By Charles Frederick Holder, author of "Living Lights." Illus., 12mo, pp. 279. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- Charles Grandison Finney. By G. Frederick Wright. D.D. 16mo, pp. 329, gilt top. "American Religious Leaders." Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Life of Francis Higginson, First Minister in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 16mo, pp. 158. Dodd's "Makers of America." 75 cents.
- Alfred Russell Wallace. By Edward D. Cope, Ph.D. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 17. Appleton's "Evolution Series." Paper, 10 cents.
- Ernst Haeckel. By Thaddens B. Wakeman. With portrait, 16mo, pp. 58. Appleton's "Evolution Series." Paper, 10 cents.

#### LITERARY MISCELLANY.

- The Writings of George Washington. Collected and Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Vol. IX., 1780-1782. 8vo, pp. 507, gilt top, uncut. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.

- The Odyssey of Homer. Translated by George Herbert Palmer. 12mo, pp. 387, gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.00.
- Under the Trees, and Elsewhere. By Hamilton Wright Mabie, author of "My Study Fire." 16mo, pp. 190, uncut. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
- Excursions in Art and Letters. By William Wetmore Story, D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 295, gilt top. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- My Lady Nicotine. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 265, gilt top. Cassell Pub'g Co. \$1.50.
- Citation of William Shakespeare, Euseby Treen, Joseph Carnaby, and Silas Gough, Clerk, before Sir Thomas Lucy, touching Deer Stealing. By Walter Savage Landor. With an Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16mo, pp. 229, gilt top. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.
- Notes on English Literature. By Fred Parker Emery. 16mo, pp. 155. Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

#### ARCHITECTURE AND ART.

- Artistic Homes in City and Country, with other Examples of Domestic Architecture. By Albert W. Fuller and Wm. Arthur Wheeler. Fifth and revised edition, 4to, with 70 full-page illustrations. Ticknor & Co. \$6.00.
- Adeline's Art Dictionary: Containing a Complete Index of all Terms used in Art, Architecture, etc. Translated from the French and enlarged. Nearly 2000 illustrations. 12mo, pp. 422. D. Appleton & Co. \$2.25.

#### POETRY.

- The Works of William Shakespeare. Edited by William Aldis Wright. In 9 vols. Vol. II., 8vo, pp. 563, uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$3.00.
- Ida Randolph of Virginia: A Historical Novel in Verse. By Caleb Harlan, M.D., author of "Elflora of the Susquehanna." With portrait, 16mo, pp. 102. Porter & Coates. \$1.00.
- Edward the Black Prince: An Epic Drama. By Douglas Sladen. Cassell Pub'g Co. Parchment, \$1.00.
- A Poetry of Exiles. By Douglas Sladen. Second edition, revised. Cassell Pub'g Co. Parchment, 50 cents.
- Australian Lyrics. By Douglas Sladen. Second edition, revised. Cassell Pub'g Co. Parchment, 50 cents.
- The Spanish Armada: A Ballad of 1588. By Douglas Sladen. Cassell Pub'g Co. Paper, 25 cents.
- In Cloisters Dim. By Charles Curtz Hahn. Chicago: Benziger Bros. Paper, 20 cents.

#### FICTION.

- A Window in Thrums. By J. M. Barrie. 12mo, pp. 217, gilt top. Cassell Pub'g Co. \$1.50.
- One of Our Conquerors. By George Meredith. Author's edition, 12mo, pp. 414. Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.
- He Fell among Thieves. By D. Christie Murray and Henry Herman. 16mo, pp. 254. Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.
- The Speculator. By Clinton Ross, author of "The Silent Workman." 16mo, pp. 125, gilt top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.
- Zadoc Pine, and Other Stories. By H. C. Banner. 16mo, pp. 256. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
- Iermola. By Joseph Ignatius Kraszewski, author of "The Jew." Translated by Mrs. M. Carey. 16mo, pp. 266. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.00.
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